

REMARKS

By this Reply and Amendment, claims 15 and 20 have been amended, and claims 17, 18 and 19 have been canceled without prejudice. Accordingly, claims 1-16 and 20-30 remain pending.

Claims 1-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over the Gill et al. reference, U.S. Patent No. 5,388,032. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

It is respectfully submitted that the teachings of the Gill et al. reference have been mischaracterized, and do not support the rejection of pending claims 1-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). The Gill et al. reference describes a monitoring unit 100 having a standard keyboard 102, a display 104 and a storage drawer 106. The display 104 includes a display housing 130 rotatably connected to the storage drawer 106 by pivot points 146, 148. The pivot points 146, 148 are made of plastic material that provides friction between pivot points 146, 148 and storage drawer 106 to maintain display housing 130 in the position to which it is rotated by a human operator. (Column 6, lines 34-51). The storage drawer 106 is mounted within a rack 160 designed to hold telecommunications equipment 164. (Column 14, lines 3-49).

In the Official Action, the Examiner stated the Gill et al. reference “teaches a computer system with chassis 160 and information display module 130 that moves between an open and retracted position. . .” This statement imparts a much broader meaning to the teachings of the Gill et al. reference than the words provide on their face. For example, equipment rack 160 is not a computer system chassis 160 as stated by the Examiner. As clearly set forth in the Gill et al. reference (see Column 12), equipment rack 160 is a standard type rack for mounting a variety of equipment, such as telecommunications equipment. Furthermore, the “information display module 130” cited by the Examiner is referred to as a “display housing 130” in the Gill et al. reference, and it does not move between an open and retracted position with respect to a server chassis or other processor-based device chassis. //

Additionally, the Examiner recites a resilient member 178 comprising torsion springs “which bias the display module towards the retracted position.” However, this statement is believed to be incorrect. The Gill et al. reference describes torsion springs 178 that are utilized in

a latch 128. The torsion springs 178 force the display latch 128 in a direction away from the display housing 130 toward a protruding engagement member 176. Thus, torsion springs 178 simply serve to maintain display latch 128 in a latched position after moving display housing 130 into storage. (Column 16, lines 46-60). Accordingly, torsion springs 178 simply do not bias a display module towards a retracted position as asserted in the Official Action.

Similarly, the Examiner states that outer guide housing 106 receives the LCD module and comprises “a retraction assembly (see, for example, Figs. 5 and 7). . . .” This statement is somewhat confusing, because although monitoring unit 100 comprises a slidable storage drawer 106, Figure 7 illustrates a latch used during storage of display housing 130.

Furthermore, the Examiner states that it “would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide a retractable LCD module in a server as taught by the computer monitoring system of Gill et al. to provide visual output from the server and to save space for storing the display module.” This statement also is believed to mischaracterize the teachings of the Gill et al. reference, because the Gill et al. reference does not disclose a server or other processor-based device having a retractable LCD module. Rather, the Gill et al. reference simply discloses a monitoring unit 100 comprising a standard keyboard 102, a display 104 and a storage drawer 106 that may be mounted on a rack. There simply are no servers or other processor-based devices having a retractable LCD module. The Examiner also cites Figure 12 of the Gill et al. reference and states that it “would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for the computer 340 of Gill et al. to contain a floppy drive or CD drive as being conventional computer components. Any components located within computer 340 would be blocked by the display module of Gill et al. as seen in the open position.” However, computer 340 disclosed in the Gill et al. reference is a completely separate device mounted in a rack separated from storage drawer 106.

As described above, the Gill et al. reference does not support the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 and, accordingly, the Examiner has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness. By way of specific example, the Gill et al. reference does not disclose, teach or suggest the following elements of the subject claims.

| | |
|----------|---|
| Claim 1 | "a server having a retractable LCD module. . . moved between an open position and retracted position within a chassis of the server." |
| Claim 2 | "a resilient member connected to the LCD module to bias the LCD module towards the retracted position." |
| Claim 3 | "a spring" to bias the LCD module towards the retracted position |
| Claim 4 | "a pair of springs" to bias the LCD module towards the retracted position |
| Claim 5 | a server having an "outer guide housing for receiving the LCD module." |
| Claim 6 | a server having a "retraction assembly to which the LCD module is pivotably attached." |
| Claim 7 | a server having a front and an "outer guide housing being oriented generally perpendicular to the front." |
| Claim 8 | a server having a floppy drive assembly, a CD drive assembly, and LCD module in which the LCD module is "disposed generally in front of the floppy drive assembly and the CD drive assembly when in the open position." |
| Claim 9 | a server with an LCD module in which the "LCD module is pivoted to a position generally perpendicular to the front of the server before moving to the retracted position." |
| Claim 10 | "a resilient member disposed in the guide housing and connected to the LCD module to bias the LCD module to a retracted position." |
| Claim 11 | "the resilient member comprises a spring" |
| Claim 12 | "the spring is connected to the LCD module by a bracket" |
| Claim 13 | "the LCD module is pivotably connected to the bracket" |

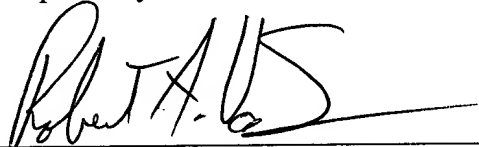
Furthermore, as amended, claim 15 recites an information display module that may be moved linearly from a retracted position within the chassis and pivoted to an open position, "wherein the linear movement is against a spring bias." Nothing in the Gill et al. reference discloses, teaches or suggests this configuration. Accordingly, amended claim 15 is patentable over the cited reference, and dependent claims 16 and 20-24 are patentable for the reasons provided with respect to claim 15 as well as for the specific subject matter recited in each dependent claim.

With respect to the method claims 25-30, the Gill et al. reference simply does not disclose, teach or suggest storing a display module in a guide housing "disposed within a server" and "removing the display module from the guide housing to an open, visible position" as recited in independent claim 25. The dependent claims 26-30 also are patentable over the Gill et al. reference for the reason provided with respect to independent claim 25 as well as for the specific subject matter recited in each of those dependent claims.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the title and to the claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned **"Version With Markings To Show Changes Made."**

In view of the remarks and amendments set forth above, Applicants respectfully request allowance of the pending claims. If the Examiner believes that a telephonic interview will help speed this application toward issuance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,



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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 15 and 20 as follows:

15. (Once Amended) A system for facilitating the display of information related to a specific device, comprising:

a processor-based device having a chassis; and

an information display module that may be moved ~~between~~ linearly from a retracted position within the chassis and pivoted to an open position, wherein the linear movement is against a spring bias.

20. (Twice Amended) The server system as recited in claim ~~18~~ 16, further comprising an outer guide housing for receiving the information display module.

Please cancel claims 17, 18 and 19 without prejudice.

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